

PORTLAND

SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE HERBERT J. WELCH PROVES SAD BLOW TO COMMUNITY WHICH HE SERVED MOST FAITHFULLY

In the death of Judge Herbert J. Welch, which occurred last Sunday, the citizens of Portland lost not only a valuable member of the judiciary, but a citizen whose entire life had been devoted to the interests of the people.

Born in humble circumstances, he was compelled to use strategic means to acquire an education, which he did by working during his spare hours after graduation from high school, where he was graduated in 1895. He had pursued law but a short time when he returned to the S. T. S. and returned to his studies at the close of the war.

Judge Welch was best known among working people for his interest in economic affairs. It was a firm believer in the trade union movement and a frequent speaker at meetings sponsored by the local labor movement.

Always a Democrat, he was actively interested in that party's affairs, serving for several years as chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and was in much demand as a public speaker. He manifested much interest in the development of the Port of Portland, taking a leading part in these activities at many meetings held for attaining an enthusiasm for this project.

Portland CLU Names Committee to Assist Motion Picture Op's

Portland Central Labor Union, at the September 4th meeting, named a committee to assist Motion Picture Operators' Local 185 in its efforts to recognize its local.

"Local 185 is putting up a gallant fight," delegates who proposed this means for assisting the local said, "and it is the duty of all members of trade unions in the city to assist them in winning their strike."

In a partial report made by the committee in charge of the matter, sponsored by the C. L. U. on the day of the meeting, it was stated that there had been a success both from the standpoint of attendance and finances.

Reporting to the committee in charge of the delegation which attended the Labor Day celebration in Brunswick, President Lester M. Braden took occasion to thank all delegates and members of local unions who were present, and a dinner was given in the parlors of the Brunswick Hotel.

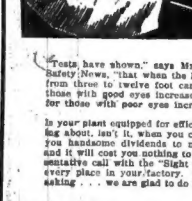
THEATRUM UNION PICKETS

(Continued from Page 1)

failed and this was shortly followed by action on the part of Local 45, and later by the Portland Central Labor Union, which placed North's theater on the "No-Work Parade" list.

While the labor which negotiates the picketing lists is clear and distinct, the decision to picket is not, and it is a reminder that in case of a picket line of crisscrossing on the part of unions with employers call for a representative to strikes, and if found necessary, but the right to picket is not.

Better Light . . . Better Sight



"Tests have shown" says Mr. A. L. Lyman in National Safety News, "that when the level of illumination is raised from three to twelve foot candles the rate of working of those with good eyes increases 40 per cent while the rate for those with poor eyes increases 22 per cent."

Is your plant equipped for efficient lighting? It's worth thinking about. Let us show you how. We will send you our handsome dividend to make sure of proper lighting. It will cost you nothing to call our office, have a representative call with the "Light Meter" and make a check on every place in your factory. The service is yours for the asking. . . . we are glad to do it for our customers.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT CO.
CENTRAL MAINE POWER CO.

Gamor Re-elected as President of National Letter Carriers' Assn.

The thirtieth convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which was held in Cleveland last week, was the largest in the history of the Association. There were 1,728 delegates in

attendance, representing a vote of approximately 1,000,000. The convention was held at the Hotel Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio, and was presided over by Edward J. Gamor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

The convention elected the following officers: President, Edward J. Gamor; Vice President, Charles F. Stearns; Secretary, William J. Gorman; Treasurer, William J. Gorman; and Executive Committee, consisting of Gamor, Stearns, Gorman, and others.

The convention also adopted resolutions regarding the future of the industry, and the role of the letter carrier in the economy.

The convention also adopted resolutions regarding the future of the industry, and the role of the letter carrier in the economy.

Portland Typo. No. 66 Negotiates Scale With Newspaper Publishers

Officers of Portland Typographical Union Local 66 announced the negotiation of a new wage scale effective on August 31st and which runs until February, 1936.

Under the new agreement, the present scale which is \$27 for day work and \$10 for night work, will be increased as follows: an increase of \$1 a week retroactive to August 1st, 1935; an increase of \$1 a week on February 1st, 1936; and another \$1 increase on August 1, 1936.

The committee which negotiated the scale with the publishers, is composed of Rowen K. Lachapelle, president; Harry J. Libby, vice president; and James A. Herwood, chairman of the Executive Labor News.

Union Label Board Condemns Tin Cans Used for Beer

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, practically all glass beer bottles manufactured throughout the country are made under Union conditions, and

"WHEREAS, At the present time the tin can is used as a substitute for the glass bottle as a container of beer, and

"WHEREAS, These tin cans are not produced under Union conditions, and are the product of cheap labor and unfair manufacturing practices, and do not bear a trade Union Label, therefore,

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, through the use of the tin can instead of the glass bottle as a container of beer, and express its disapproval and condemnation of the use of non-Union tin cans for beer containers, and that it urge all affiliated unions and friends to refrain from consuming beer in tin cans, such as the glass bottle, for bottling beer, ale and porter, and that it urge all manufacturers and retailers to discontinue the use of the tin can for beer.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

WHY NOT ENCOURAGE UNIONISM, MR. LEONARD, THEREBY MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO EQUALIZE WAGES IN NORTH AND SOUTH?

NRA and AAA Were Destined to Stabilize Industry and Would Have Done So Had Manufacturers Been Willing to Go Along With the Government—Have No One to Blame But Themselves for Present Conditions.

If Russell H. Leonard, president and treasurer of the Paper Manufacturers' Association of Middleport, could have foreseen that food that would have come from NRA and AAA which was being planned and sold for the industry during the past year, the establishment of the NRA and AAA would have been a disaster.

The NRA and AAA were established to stabilize the industry and to equalize wages in the North and South. Had manufacturers been willing to go along with the government, they could have done so.

The NRA and AAA were established to stabilize the industry and to equalize wages in the North and South. Had manufacturers been willing to go along with the government, they could have done so.

OPPOSITION TO POTATO CONTROL PROGRAM BY AMERICAN LIBERTY LEAGUERS NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY FAIR-MINDED

Industrial and agricultural activists. The only group which has taken the potato control program seriously is the American Liberty League.

The American Liberty League has taken the potato control program seriously. It has urged the government to withdraw the program.

The American Liberty League has taken the potato control program seriously. It has urged the government to withdraw the program.

The American Liberty League has taken the potato control program seriously. It has urged the government to withdraw the program.

The American Liberty League has taken the potato control program seriously. It has urged the government to withdraw the program.

Sullivan Reports Great Progress in Pacific Coast Paper Mills

Harbor W. Sullivan, vice president of the Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp, and Allied Trades Workers, reports great progress in the Pacific Coast paper mills.

Harbor W. Sullivan, vice president of the Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp, and Allied Trades Workers, reports great progress in the Pacific Coast paper mills.

Harbor W. Sullivan, vice president of the Brotherhood of Paper, Pulp, and Allied Trades Workers, reports great progress in the Pacific Coast paper mills.

Westinghouse Employees Vote for 36-Hour Week

The union members of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., voted for a 36-hour work week.

First National Stores COFFEE SALE

IS THIS DIFFERENT COFFEE, HARRY? IT'S UNUSUALLY GOOD THIS MORNING.

Richmond LE BAG 14c
John Alden LE BAG 17c
Kybo LE BAG 18c

Stock the Pantry Sale

MIRABEL PRESERVES 2 LB 35c
PEANUT BUTTER 2 LB 35c
DAIRY DOT SPICES 2 LB 15c
PEA BEANS 4 LB 13c
HEINZ SOUPS 2 Pkts 25c
PINEAPPLE 2 No's 27c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER 1 LB 3c
P & G SOAP 5 Bars 19c

ELUE RIBBON MALT 1/2 59c ROYAL DESSERTS 3 Pkts 17c CRACKED WHEAT BREAD 10c LONG LOAF BREAD 9c PILLSBURY'S FINE FLOUR 2 1/2 19c KRE-MEL ASSOCIATED 2 1/2 10c SWANSDOWN CREAM 2 1/2 27c DUFF'S MIX EGGS 2 1/2 23c N.B.C. 3c VARIETIES 4 1/2 17c

Something Brand New!

JEAN'S SPECIAL BREAD
A different kind of bread every week . . . this week it's PRUNE BREAD LOAF 12c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

United overabundantly in favor of the "Provisions Act, unions in the Greater Providence district affiliated with the Rhode Island Textile Council will recommend a strike-wide strike at a meeting to be held next Thursday.

Textile Strike May Be Called in Entire Rhode Island District

Unless mill owners, those including United States Senator James McLaughlin, who are opposed to the collective bargaining, in accordance with the Wagner-Connelly Labor Re-

"Portland's Popular Hotel"

The GRAYMOR

Now Featuring the New SEEMAYER LOUNGE

OFFERING THE FINEST IN REPRESENTATIONS, CUISINE, ENTERTAINMENT AND ATMOSPHERE

Nonday Specials from .35 - Evening Specials from .40

PORTLAND
Maine School of Commerce
Open now for registrations. Located right in the center of the business district. Every June graduate now holds a good PAYING position.

Secretarial - Accounting - Civil Service - Journalism
LENA K. BARGENT, 142 High Street DIAL 4,311

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Jean D'Arignon, Frank C. McDonald, Clarence R. White, Charles McKinnon, Committee, P. O. Box 24, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine. Devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the Wage Earner and the integrity of Industry Through Education, Detachment and Cooperation Between Employer and Employee.
ADVERTISING: A "Sustaining" Deal for Both Sides. Considerable in Price. Independent in Politics.
Subscription: One Year \$5.00 (Cash) Price per Copy, 5 Cents
Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1922, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
President—Jean D'Arignon, Rumford
Treasurer—Richard W. Gault, P. O. Box 107, Bangor
1st District—Clarence R. White, Bangor
2nd District—Charles McKinnon, Bangor
3rd District—Clarence R. White, Bangor
4th District—Clarence R. White, Bangor
5th District—Clarence R. White, Bangor
6th District—Clarence R. White, Bangor
SEPTEMBER, 1935

Is it Wise to Talk About a Third Party?

Are President-Day Trade Unionists Acquainted With Movements of This Kind in the Past?

The latest organization to discuss the third party plan is the Connecticut State Federation of Labor on a resolution presented by President Danz.

In voicing his opinion, President Danz argues that neither of the old parties is interested in the welfare of working people, and that the time has come for Labor to have a party of its own.

Mr. Danz has many sympathizers for his plan, which, by the way, has been seriously discussed by other State Federations, but it is one thing to talk about a third party, and another thing to "put it over."

This has been a most important subject discussed in the Labor movement for more than 50 years, and according to the late President of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, expressed by present leaders in the movement—every time Labor attempted a third party movement organized Labor suffered tremendously as a result.

It is fully realized by many that a start must be made as soon as possible, and that this might as well be attempted now, regardless of the opinion expressed by present leaders in the movement—every time Labor attempted a third party movement organized Labor suffered tremendously as a result.

For the past two years, or since the NRA came into being, there has been great advances made in membership, and to cause any stoppage of progress at this time would be most regrettable.

It is contended by all who are opposed to starting a third party that the time is not more opportune now than it was 50 years ago. These contend there is too small a number of workers who are politically minded who would interest themselves to make any great headway.

To start such a movement, not only brains are necessary, but money. While the Labor movement can furnish the brains it is lacking in sufficient funds to carry on an extensive campaign. It has been tried before, but without success.

There are some who feel confident a start could be made by forming a third party in city and state, and to make it nationwide later on.

It is true that in some instances this has proven successful, but it is also true that the personnel of workers in these districts were politically minded, and as a consequence made it easier to accomplish what was sought.

THE BEST JOKES OF THE SEASON

William R. Hearst proposes to support "Al" Smith for President in 1936.
Third party promoters are talking of former Governor Joseph B. Ely as stand-bearer in opposition to the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President.
"What a come-down for Hearst, who, when 'Al' Smith was a candidate in 1932, turned heaven and earth to bring about his defeat for the Democratic nomination. And Joseph B. Ely as head of the disgruntled Democrats and opponents of the New Deal. What a lacing is coming to him!
"He had his chance. Had he not been eager to serve his masters while in office, and had he acted as a real Democrat,

instead of pounding the President, when the latter was making every move to re-establish run-down financial and business institutions, and putting back to work 15 millions of people, he might have reached the highest peak of glory in the political field. As it is, he is "a dead one from the toes up", and his nomination for any office would be considered a huge joke.

Strong and Militant Unions Needed to Enforce Laws

Congress Paved Way Through Adoption of Pro-Grassive Laws, But It's Up to Labor to Bring About Proper Enforcement.

When the people have elected a progressive Congress, and that Congress has passed a group of progressive laws, the work of fighting industrial injustice is not finished. It is just well started. There remains the hard, never-ending task of making Big Business obey the new laws.

Big Business will not obey any law that limits its privileges and profits until it is thrashed or scared into obedience. And it frequently finds strong support of its rebellion in the Federal courts.

As for disobedience to law, take the textile case. Fifteen cases against textile manufacturers were filed by the United Textile Workers of America with the National Labor Relations Board one morning recently.

The charge in every case is discrimination against the union. Twelve hundred mills in 35 States are involved in discrimination cases—in some instances every union official was summarily fired. More than 45,000 union workers are affected by this discrimination. It is utterly contrary to the spirit and purpose of the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Act, and to many earlier Acts.

But the bosses "will flout the law as long as they can do so with safety. Or take the steel cases. Two steel companies were particularly flagrant in refusing to obey the law which gives employees the right to organize and to choose representatives for dealing with the employer "without interference, influence or coercion." One of these is known as the Wheeling case and one as the Bendix case—from the Bendix plant in South Bend, Indiana.

In both cases, the old labor relations board ordered an election to determine who should represent the workers; and in both cases the companies stopped the elections by orders of Federal courts. This is the new Labor Relations Board; but no one doubts that the companies will go to court again if the Board's decisions displease them.

And, to take a case not directly connected with labor, utility magnates have hired a fresh corps of lawyers to search for flaws in the holding company act, and are telling the public that they will fight this law "to the bitter end."

A big share of big employers today will not obey any law until compelled to do so; and in most cases the law is of little avail unless there are strong, sane, militant labor unions to support the law.

This point was strongly emphasized by Congressman Connelly in his Labor Day address here last Monday. The government, he said, paved the way through the adoption of progressive laws, but that it is clearly up to Labor to see that these are properly enforced.

How "Breathing Spell" Will Affect Working People

It Has Already Benefitted Listed Securities on Stock Exchange Many Millions, But Nothing to Workers Whose Labor Gives Value To These Securities.

President Roosevelt's statement that business would have a "breathing spell" from further extension of the New Deal, was received with such acclaim by the leaders of industry and finance that securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange advanced in market price many millions of dollars when the announcement was made public. But there was no reported eagerness of industrial employers to increase the wages of the employees whose labor gives value to the securities.

Judging from recent experiences, the breathing spell has sinister prospects for working men and women. The United States Supreme Court gave business its first breathing spell under the New Deal when it declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional, thereby abolishing Section 7 (a), which guaranteed the right of labor to organize and carry on trade union work without coercion or interference by employers, and destroyed the codes of fair practice with their minimum wage rates and maximum hours.

What business men did to the workers as soon as the Supreme Court freed them from the codes was recently revealed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He said: "Reports from all sections of the coun-

try received at the office of the American Federation of Labor, while incomplete, show that code standards have broken down in more than 20,000 manufacturing, wholesale, retail and service industrial plants.

"Reduction in rates of pay and an increase in hours of work have adversely affected more than five million workers. They show the extent to which some employers will go when freed from restraint such as was imposed through the code-making process."

With the breathing spell for business to support them, labor exploiters will undoubtedly undertake to carry their wage-cutting and hours-lengthening policy still further.

The only protection working men and women had against the shattering of their living standards by these subversive employers is a strong and virile trade union organization.

"Get into the trade union movement," is the imperative slogan which should now animate every worker who does not carry a union card.

Kicking Big Business Upstairs

Advancing Date of Annual Automobile Show Suggests How Labor and Research Board May Greatly Improve Conditions of Workers.

The automobile industry will hold its annual show this year beginning November 2, instead of waiting until January. At this writing, it seems that the entire industry will be represented at the big New York display, and great hopes are expressed that this early show will tend to stabilize automobile employment.

This is just another illustration of the frequency with which Big Business has to be kicked upstairs; has to have its head shoved into the trough of profits before it has sense enough to drink. The industry has consented to the earlier date for its show because of the pointed request from President Roosevelt. But the real credit for the change belongs to the Research and Planning Division of NRA.

There is a natural peak of automobile buying in the Spring, as there used to be much smaller peaks in the purchase of wagons, burlies and bicycles. When the auto show is held in January, the show which it always gives to auto buying ties in with and accentuates the normal Spring peak. Almost invariably, April or May is the peak month of the year; when men are worked overtime with no increase in pay, driven at a speed so atrocious that no human being can maintain it for long, in the full and disheartening knowledge that most of them will be laid off before Summer over.

The Research and Planning Division investigators, termed by G. O. P. spellbinders as "brainstormers" and Communists, saw this at once. They pointed out that if the auto show were held two months earlier the resulting spurt would come in what are otherwise dull months. They showed that steady employment would make profits for the employers as well as security for the workers.

The industry argued and resisted and has at last given a grudging consent. It is like the railroads entering Chicago, which howled a generation ago that it would bankrupt them to elevate their tracks in the city, only to find that the growth of the city would have bankrupted them and blocked their traffic if they had not elevated.

What price brains in Big Business, anyway?

Only Answer to Unemployment is 30-Hour Week

With Mounting Roll of Unemployment, A. F. of L. President Demands Shorter Work Week Only Adequate Means.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, brought the delegates to the seventy-second convention of the New York State Federation of Labor in Albany, to their feet with loud applause when he urged the enactment of the Black-Connelly Thirty-Hour Week Bill by Congress as the only adequate plan to provide jobs for the jobless.

"Today we have a mounting roll of unemployment," he said, "that has resulted in 11,000,000 idle men and women in six years. They, with their families, mean that there are 50,000,000 in the United States today dependent on relief.

"How long can we continue to assess the taxpayer for it? We must give them work or feed them. I prefer to give them work."

"The only answer to the unemployment problem is the six-hour day and the five-day week, and we can produce it."

"It is most significant and heartening that the American Federation of Labor has led a revolutionary movement during

these dark days since 1929. Our men and women have offered constructive remedies and I am proud of the self-control of the masses. The policies of labor are now regarded as constructive, whereas in 1929 they were received as visionary."

Injustice of Private Railroad Pensions

Congress Did a Good Job in Passing the Proposed Clark Amendment, Which Was Opposed by Organized Labor.

Pro-Unionists for the amendment to the Social Security Bill sponsored by Senator Clark of Missouri, exempting corporations with private pension systems from the provisions of the measure, occupied considerable time extolling the alleged benefits of the private plans when the bill was before Congress.

Organized labor opposed the exemption. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said it was common knowledge that "the management of many industries discharge employees when they approach retirement age."

It was also pointed out that private pension plans can be abolished at the will of the companies which establish them without consideration of the rights of insured employees. This point was emphasized by Representative Wilbur of Wisconsin, long a member of one of the railroad brotherhoods, in regard to railroads with pension systems to which both employer and employee contribute. "It has been our experience," he said, "that the managements have found ready ways to lay off employees on one pretext or another prior to the time they reach a pensionable age."

This criticism of private pension plans in general and railroad pension plans in particular was trenchantly expressed in the report of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce recommending the enactment of the new Railroad Retirement Act which Congress passed a few days before adjournment.

The Committee said that according to estimates by competent authorities railroad managements during the past five years have thrown "over 500,000 railroad employees on to the streets with no immediate possibility of re-employment" and no pensions to protect them.

Largely because of the united influence of organized labor the Clark amendment favoring private old age pensions was dropped from the Social Security Act and the plan was not included in the Railway Retirement Act.

Congress did a good job in banning the proposal from both measures.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

President Roosevelt took occasion at a recent press conference to proclaim that the day of "dollar diplomacy" in this country is over. A few days before, news came out that the Standard Oil interests had secured concessions which gave them economic control of the best part of Ethiopia. White House and State Department immediately "got busy" and the concession was cancelled.

"This is another proof," said the President to the newspaper men, "that since March 4, 1933, dollar diplomacy is no longer recognized by the American government."

It was Philander C. Knox, if memory serves, who first coined the phrase "dollar diplomacy." He was then Secretary of State under President Taft. As a lawyer in private practice, he had some of the biggest corporations as his clients; and as Secretary of State they had him for their attorney.

The diplomacy of Knox was of the kind that Big Business approves. He believed the power and prestige of the United States government well used when it was employed to get concessions in undeveloped lands for enterprising capitalists at large. Probably no other official ever did so much to make the United States feared and distrusted throughout Latin America.

Whereas the present administration uses its power and influence to abolish a concession granted to American millionaires. The President told the newspaper men that he had no fear of involving this country in war through this concession. "By no stretch of the imagination" could anyone who knew the administration policy think that we could get into war over an oil lease. But the concession was tangling the negotiations which are still in progress to avert war. Therefore, out with it.

"I know that God has given us the use of goods, but only as far as is necessary; and He has determined that the use be common." It is absurd and disgraceful for one to live magnificently and luxuriously when so many are hungry.—Clement of Alexandria.

"There is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power, and that is the aroused indignation of the civilized world."—Daniel Webster.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers for Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Rank and the Organized Toller, etc.

Q.—What union led the nation-wide eight-hour day for the eight-hour day in 1907?
A.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Q.—Did Justice Louis D. Brandeis in the Supreme Court of the United States ever help in the settlement of a strike?
A.—Yes. In 1909 he drew up the protocol arrangement ending the big strike of workers in the wagon wheel trade in New York City. He was not then a member of the Supreme Court.

Q.—Will the coming Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor be the first in that city?
A.—It will be the third conventional Atlantic City. The first was held in 1913 and the second in 1925.

Q.—Was the Cigar Makers' Union first to use a union label?
A.—Yes. The Cigar Makers' Union first used the label in 1905. It was later adopted by the Carpenters' Eight-Hour League of San Francisco in 1913. The latter furnished a stamp to all planning mills operating on the eight-hour plan.

Q.—Who is John J. Marx?
A.—General president, Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

Q.—When did Congress make Labor Day a national holiday?
A.—On June 28, 1894.

Q.—Are gasoline station attendants organizing?
A.—A national campaign to organize gasoline station workers, warehouse and bulk plant operators and local unions has been launched by the Gasoline Station Workers National Council. Local unions have been organized in California with the strongest unions in California and the middle west. Offices of concern are in Alameda, Cal.

Q.—When and where does the International Typographical Union convention open this year?
A.—September 7, at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada. It is the union's 79th annual convention.

Q.—What workers were most conspicuous in the guilds of the Middle Ages?
A.—First to attain a position of strength were the weavers. They were strongly organized in Flanders and Brabant at the beginning of the 13th century. The weavers guild spread rapidly throughout Europe. Goldsmiths and shoemakers were also strongly organized.

Q.—Arthur O. Wharton ever president of the National Employers' Association?
A.—No. He was president of the National Employers' Association in 1913.

Q.—He was president of the department for 25 years?
A.—Yes.

Q.—When will the next American Federation of Labor convention open?
A.—Monday morning, October 7, at Atlantic City, N. J. The Mutual Trades Department meets on September 23, and the Union Label Trades Department on October 3.

A FELLOW TOLD ME--

"That self-progression is the first law of life. Buying unmade goods and union services is the first law of a union man."

"That when you buy foreign-made goods you are helping to keep the job of a fellow told me."

"That it doesn't require a 'power lib' to put over unmade-made products. It does require all our purchasing power."

"That the best bargain for housewives are unmade-made goods because they boost the pay envelopes of all wage earners in the family."

"That you should buy union label goods each day and keep the children away."

"That ignorance of the law is not an excuse. There is no such thing as buying from a fellow concerned."

"That no laborer was ever commended the worker, but every day we should remember to look for the Union Label on the goods we buy."

"That Americans spend millions of dollars for foreign-made goods. The best way to cut the taxes collected for the support of the tax union-made American products."

"That unmade-made products are not ways American-made."

"That Union Label stock is going up in the market, and it will continue to rise as long as the workers buy union-made goods."

What Next?

Dr. George Parry of Cincinnati announces development of a "sun lamp" the rays of which create vitamin D. It is about the size of a lamp. The announcement said, consists of a glass globe with a mercury vapor lamp giving off violet radiations but little visible light. Outside of the globe is a thin layer of tungsten filament providing visible light. This is surrounded by a layer of glass, which filters out harmful rays. Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News. Do this TODAY, please!

PARADE, COOL SPEAKING, FEELING SOAKS DANCE LABOR'S CELEBRATION BEST EVER

Unusual Program Sponsored by Woodland Central Labor Union Attracts Throng of Participants From Neighboring Towns, Who Join in Celebration of Labor's Holiday.

Addresses by Governor Brann, A. F. of L. Organizer Frank P. Fenton, Vice-President Benjamin Dorsky of Maine State Federation of Labor, and L. J. Parant, Manager of St. Croix Paper Co., Arouse Intense Interest—Governor Stresses Protection for Paper and Pulp Industry and Praises Unions for Perpetuating Celebration of Labor Day.

Woodland's celebration of Labor Day this year, from every standpoint surpassed all previous occasions. This opinion was voiced by officials of the Central Labor Union and affiliated local unions who had participated in every celebration during the past 30 years, and who expressed themselves as most pleased over the interest manifested by all members of the community in the parade and sports who participated.

The weather was ideal and the first thousand who marched in the parade, attended the speaking sessions, and the dancing and other sports who participated.

The line-up of the parade, with five bands, one leading each section, and the labor movement in Woodland and vicinity, was the most important and applauded the marchers.

Political among the most important reasons which brought about the institution of Labor Day as a national holiday is the discussion of matters pertaining to the trade union movement.

Introduced by Chairman Frank D. Johnson of the committee of arrangements as the special representative of President William Green, the speaker delved into the history of the labor movement in Woodland and vicinity.

"But," he concluded his remarks, "this wonderful piece of legislation which is a part of the President's program for stabilizing the nation's industry, and well formed by President Green as Labor's Magna Carta, cannot prove of great value to working people unless they become part of the labor movement."

"The law makes provision for protecting workers when they are in difficulty. To acquire these benefits provided in the Act, there must be solidarity of purpose, and this can only be accomplished through affiliation with a bona fide labor organization."

The speaker here stressed to some extent on company unions, stating that facts concerning these had proven their ineffectiveness. According to the Wagner Act, he said, an organization of working people must be brought from domination by employers, and the latter must deal collectively with one situation has been remedied.

Portland Domestic Coke is Portland's own home heating and is guaranteed by us to give the absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean, it is easy to handle, it leaves little ash, does not clinker, and there is no softening. There's no smoke, no soot, no dirt, it gives you a quick hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And it SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ten-cent trial tin—will convince you.

PORTLAND GAS LIGHT COMPANY
5 Temple St. Portland, Me.
TELEPHONE DIAL 2-8321
THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY
CLEANER AND DYERS
LICENSED SANTONE CLEANER
TELEPHONE #11
AUGUSTA, MAINE
AMOCO GAS -- the original special motor fuel!
Orange AMERICAN GAS -- best buy at regular gas price!
Both "AIR-CONDITIONED" for uniform performance in any weather!
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

tion should also be extended to the textile industry, he said, and stressed the beneficial effect which the construction of the Quoddy tidal power project will have upon the whole people.

All told, it was a grand affair, and reflects credit upon the Woodland Central Labor Union and the committee of arrangements.

James McLaughlin, chairman of the committee of arrangements, said that the committee of arrangements had made up a list of 100 names of those who had participated in the parade.

Frank P. Fenton, American Federation of Labor organizer, said that this significant undertaking should be kept out of politics.

L. J. Parant, vice president and general manager of the St. Croix Paper Company, said that he was glad to see the Woodland Central Labor Union for the valuable services this organization in sponsoring their annual celebration.

Referring to the paper and pulp industry situation, he declared that employees and employers must stand together and wage a united battle. It is his hope to win protection for the industry. He added that he would support the American labor and industry for the 30-hour week.

William Green, President American Federation of Labor, said that the 30-hour week was a necessary step towards the solution of the unemployment problem.

Secretary Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that the 30-hour week was a necessary step towards the solution of the unemployment problem.

The parade, held sports, the midway and the dance and fireworks in the evening, were all carried out according to the program printed in a previous issue of The Labor News.

A. M. Mason of Princeton, was the winner of the first prize for industrial design in the finishing room in the St. Croix plant was second. In the fancy float division the Woodland department received the first prize won by Margaret D. Allen's second.

The afternoon program opened with a concert by the Chalmers City Band and after the speaking there were more sports.

Strong Unions Vital to Cause of Labor, Says John P. Frey

John P. Frey, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said that strong unions are vital to the cause of labor.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

ALL HUMANITY FACES DESPERATE CRISIS IN THE THREAT OF NEW WAR, SAYS HOSIERY WORKERS' OFFICIAL

Only by curbing the commercial and political greed of the few can we insure peace and plenty to the many, said John W. Edelman, director of research of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in a Labor Day address commemorating the death of Albert Bachman, young hosiery strike leader of Stroudsburg, Pa.

Edelman said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

20,000 in Line in Labor Day Parade Held in Boston

According to reports, the Labor Day parade held in Boston on Monday was one of the best and largest held in the history of the Central Labor Union.

It is reported more than 20,000 were in the line of march and that more than 100,000 viewed the parade.

All trades and classifications of workers, from the profession of actors and actresses to that of day laborers were represented. And employers of union labor cooperated in staging the parade as never before.

Hundreds of trucks and floats representing all kinds of industries flourished effective testimony to the spirit of cooperation existing between employer and employee.

Approximately 1,000 members of the Theatrical Stage Employees, on which a show was staged through the parade, were also present.

It was the first parade sponsored by Boston unions in nine years and those responsible for the move which made possible this year's celebration are greatly pleased.

Call issued for 25th Annual Meeting of Int. Labor Press
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 24 (I.L.P.)—R. E. Woodman, editor of the Illinois Tradesman, and secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press, has sent out the call for the organization's twenty-fifth annual convention, to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., beginning Monday evening, October 7. The call says: "The convention will be held in one of the banquet halls of the Ambassador Hotel, which will be the headquarters for your officers."

The railroad has authorized a fare at one and one-half for the round trip for the A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City and all members attending this convention are requested to purchase tickets when buying get tickets. These certificates will be turned over to Secretary Frank Morrison for validation.

The International Labor Press of America was reorganized 25 years ago in a brief program commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary will be sponsored by the International Labor Press. Secretary Woodman asks all who expect to attend to advise him. His list is hotel accommodations, etc.

Starr, the home team winning by a score of 5 to 1. The Chalmers City Band gave another concert at the Woodland Central Labor Union ball at the High School gymnasium.

Throughout the day a fine program was in operation and was enjoyed by all.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

He said that the American Federation of Labor is the only organization that has the power to bring about a general strike.

NEW THREE-MAN LABOR RELATIONS BOARD IS NAMED BY ROOSEVELT

J. W. Madden, Pittsburgh Lawyer, Heads Group Which Will Administer Wagner-Connelly National Labor Relations Act—J. M. Carmody of the National Mediation Board and Edwin S. Smith of the Old Labor Relations Board Are Selected for Short Terms—Former Governor Winant Named Head of Security Board.

Joseph Warren Madden, a lawyer of Pittsburgh, was chosen by President Roosevelt as chief chairman of the new National Labor Relations Board. The other members are John Michael Carmody of New York, an industrial engineer, and Edwin S. Smith, of Massachusetts, an expert on labor legislation.

Mr. Madden was appointed to serve for five years, Mr. Carmody for three years and Mr. Smith for one year. The board will administer the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act, which guarantees the right of the workers to organize into bona fide trade unions and choose representatives for collective bargaining without interference by employers.

Experience in Labor Disputes
Mr. Madden is 45 years old. At present he is Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh. He was also taught law in the Ohio State University, where he was dean of the Law School. West Virginia, Ohio, Cornell University of Oklahoma, Cornell University of Stanford and he has engaged in private practice. In 1929 he was appointed assistant to the Chief of the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Madden has had considerable experience in labor matters. He was a member of the Pittsburgh National Labor Board and was Chairman of the National Planning Board. Last year he acted as chairman of the National Planning Board in Pittsburgh which settled a threatened strike of electricians and motor men. He also acted the West Virginia committee appointed to revise and codify State Statutes.

Mr. Carmody is at present a member of the National Labor Relations Board organized to adjust disputes between the railroads and their employees. He was a mediator under the National Labor Board chairman of the National Bituminous Coal Labor Board, and chief engineer of the West Virginia Administration. At one time he was editor of "Factors and Industrial Management."

Smith Knows Labor Legislation
Mr. Smith is a graduate of Harvard University. For several years he was a newspaper reporter in Springfield, Mass. He has done research work on personal policies with the Department of Manufacturing and Labor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1934 he was appointed member of the National Employment Council and in 1935 he became special assistant to A. Lincoln Pittman. In 1931 he was appointed Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts. In July, 1934, he was appointed to the old National Labor Relations Board by President Roosevelt.

Last year he was a member of the first delegation of American officials observers to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. He was also a member of the President Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith was one of the sponsors of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law and helped to start the movement for labor legislation in that State. He was also chairman of the Massachusetts Special Industrial Dispute Commission in 1933 and served on the Massachusetts Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment in 1931.

Former New Hampshire Governor Named Head of Security Board
President Roosevelt started the operation of the Social Security Act by appointing as members of the newly created Social Security Board former Governor John C. Winant of New Hampshire, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Altmeyer and Winwood Murray Miles, attorney of Fort Smith, Ark.

In sending the nominations to the Senate, the President stipulated that Mr. Winant will serve for a term of six years, Altmeyer for a term of four years and Miles for a term of one year. It was stated that these terms would start from August 1st.

The Social Security Board will administer the unemployment insurance and old age pension sections of the Social Security Act which the President recently declared. It is thought

importance in itself to have made the first session of the 74th Congress memorable.

Experience in Welfare Work
Mr. Winant was born in New Hampshire in 1859. He received the degree of Master of Arts from both Dartmouth College and Princeton University in 1923. He served as a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature for five years. In 1923, his term expired three years later.

In addition to being a member of the committee he has been prominent connected with various aspects of social welfare work. He is the president of the National Playgrounds and Recreation Association, president of the New Hampshire Y.M.C.A. Association and a Trustee of the Y.M.C.A. of New Hampshire.

In 1931 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Winant, while he was in New Hampshire, to be the position of chairman of the board of the United States Y.M.C.A. He was also chairman of the inquiry for which was set up in connection with the textile strike. The board reported to the President that it was used as the basis of reform which have survived the test of time.

He was also chairman of the Social Security Board. Mr. Winant was appointed assistant director of the Industrial Labor Office of Harvard University. He was also chairman of the League of Nations organization. He also acted as chairman of the Planning Board in Pittsburgh which settled a threatened strike of electricians and motor men. He also acted the West Virginia committee appointed to revise and codify State Statutes.

Mr. Carmody is at present a member of the National Labor Relations Board organized to adjust disputes between the railroads and their employees. He was a mediator under the National Labor Board chairman of the National Bituminous Coal Labor Board, and chief engineer of the West Virginia Administration. At one time he was editor of "Factors and Industrial Management."

Smith Knows Labor Legislation
Mr. Smith is a graduate of Harvard University. For several years he was a newspaper reporter in Springfield, Mass. He has done research work on personal policies with the Department of Manufacturing and Labor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1934 he was appointed member of the National Employment Council and in 1935 he became special assistant to A. Lincoln Pittman.

In 1931 he was appointed Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts. In July, 1934, he was appointed to the old National Labor Relations Board by President Roosevelt.

Last year he was a member of the first delegation of American officials observers to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. He was also a member of the President Roosevelt.

Mr. Smith was one of the sponsors of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law and helped to start the movement for labor legislation in that State. He was also chairman of the Massachusetts Special Industrial Dispute Commission in 1933 and served on the Massachusetts Special Commission on Stabilization of Employment in 1931.

NO, I DO NOT YIELD
(Continued from Page 1)

During the intervening colloquy, Senator Long's last official words were: "That is what we are proud of." He was referring to the fact that in his State, Louisiana, every man—black and white—was allowed the vote and there was no poll tax qualification to enable him to do so.

"That is what we are proud of," he said, "and I am proud of it." So proud and unyielding, Senator Huey Long stopped off the floor of the United States Senate where he had made a record that will soon be made in the next dominant appearance was in the State House of Louisiana, which had been built through his efforts and which the

Big Business—in Very Small Business!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Bear



Big business, the portly and well-groomed individual in the foreground, is bound and determined NOT to permit Congress to pass any liberal legislation of the new arrangement that they are very sensitive, made as that hardness, which comes from

some of his moving with death. It does not yield. These are American words, uttered by a 1900—not 100 per cent American. They are the words of a man, a man of the name of Huey Long, of New Orleans and Louisiana.

That is what we are proud of. I do not yield. These are American words, uttered by a 1900—not 100 per cent American. They are the words of a man, a man of the name of Huey Long, of New Orleans and Louisiana.

PRINTERS REPORT
(Continued from Page 1)

Home and local printing the year ending April 30 last was \$1,000,000. Full time employment in the year ending June, 1935, was estimated at 24.3 per cent a rise from 22.4 per cent in the previous year. Actual average earnings in the past year averaged at \$22.37 per week compared with \$20.67 in the previous year. The full time wage rate in the last 12 months was estimated at 44 per cent.

Increase of Wages Granted to Boston Elevated Employees

A new and advanced wage scale has been secured from the Boston Elevated by the members of Boston Street Carriers' Union, Division 588. This was brought about through General President William D. Malon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and Bus Operators, and the wage conference which has been negotiating the matter for some time past. In the

struggle on everybody and anything that gets in his profiting way. But the immense sums which Congress has been spending to get about the social set to save the millions of dollars throughout the country. For some time a change in our economic system of making and distributing goods. No industry can be possible

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4 (AP)—The United States Government should take a strong stand against the Soviet violation of a solemn pledge and promise to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda by withdrawing the official recognition which the United States extended the Soviet Government.

WILLIAM GREEN
Plumbers' Protective Joint in Protest Thomas E. Burke, secretary general of the Plumbers' Protective Joint (P. J.), a union of plumbers and steamfitters of the United States and Canada said.

"I am of the opinion that the United States Government should take a strong stand against the Soviet violation of a solemn pledge and promise to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda by withdrawing the official recognition which the United States extended the Soviet Government."

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

Chicago Housewives Threaten Meat Strike
A delegation of Detroit and Chicago housewives marching on the streets yesterday demanded of the big meat packers of Chicago a 20 per cent reduction in prices. They threatened a city-wide meat strike if the reduction was not forthcoming.

A drop of 10 cents a pound in the price of pork hams was demanded by the meat packers of Chicago. They threatened a city-wide meat strike if the reduction was not forthcoming.

without human creative effort. And such effort, when accomplished, should not have the result of leaving millions and millions of people unemployed. Big Business does not see it. But Congress may help him to do so. Then, seeing will be believing.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

LABOR HEADS DECLARE AMERICAN PROTEST TO SOVIETS FULLY JUSTIFIED
The government was fully justified in making a statement in protest to the Soviet Government against its continued refusal to refrain from engaging in Communist propaganda in the United States.

NEW YORK STATE LABOR CONVENTION EXPELS COMMUNIST

Annual Meeting Ousts Bricklayers' Delegate From New York City—Importance of Workers' Economic Power Emphasized—Right to Strike Must Not be Given Up, Delegates Are Warned.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Labor's determination to have nothing to do with Communism or Communist propaganda was emphasized by the action in speaking before the 72nd annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor and by the action of the convention in expelling a Communist delegate.

Mr. Green declared that American labor would never accept dictation of either the Party or Communist Party and he again pledged the support of the American Federation of Labor to the economic boycott of the Hitler and Japanese goods in Germany.

The day following President Roosevelt's speech the convention ousted a Communist delegate on the ground that labor considers it inimical to its interests to permit Communists in its ranks.

The expelled delegate was Angelo Savarino representing a New York City bricklayers local union. It was held by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, who was elected and elected a place in the hall. Ryan declared that he would not support any Communist Party delegate and that the Communist Party had no use for Communists and that in Communism would be permitted to do so.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

cannot move from within the labor movement from New York City, the State Federation or the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told the convention that the New Deal marked the beginning of a new era in social development. She called to state throughout the past 10 years old age pension and a number of other social insurance systems and added that she was just beginning the program which provides labor with a quality of advantage in the struggle for employment and in dealing with employers.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

Right to Strike Emphasized
Her reference to the Wagner Act provided from the floor a warning to labor not to fight too much on legislation and to fight for protection of the right to strike.

MAINE STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE
MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1905

INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE HARDWARE

THE SARGENT SNOW PLOW

The Harvard Brewery is 100% Unionized

Harvard BEER FULLY AGED TASTES BETTER
P. S. IF YOU LIKE ALE WITH EXTRA BODY—ASK FOR HARVARD DOUBLE ALE